UNDERGROUND WIRES.

How the Unsightly Wires Have Been Hidden in New York.

INTERESTING STATEMENT

Of How the Overhead Companies Were Forced to Comply With the Law-The Sub-Way System-Its Advantages Conceded by the Electrical Companies-Visitors to the Metropolis Cannot See a Wire Now.

Non York Letter in Courier Journal Five years ago the great city of New York was hidden under the cobweb of electric wires. Every one of the chief thoroughfares was lined on both sides with unsightly telegraph poles, and many of the less important streets were similarly disfigured. Residence as well as business streets were invaded. The poles on the principal streets, notably Broadway, were of the largest size. Many of them supported from twenty to thirty crossbars, from which were suspended, in some instances, as many as 300 wires. At almost every crossing east and west side lines intersected these trunk lines, and at a dozen or twenty points in every block private wires and ofishoots from the main lines crossed the streets, suspended from poles and housetops. At the principal crossings the dense network of overhead wires actually shaded the street below. Visitors from abroad who wrote of New York invariably dwell upon this as one of the great features of the great-

as one of the great features of the greatest city of America.
To-day the visitor may spend months in New York without seeing a single pole or an electric wire. Broadway is clear from the Battery to Central Park. Fifth avenue shows not a single wire. The great north and south avenues on either side of the city, to within a block or two of the boundary rivers, are entirely free from obstructions overhead. A kite flown in any cross street from the Eattery to the Harlem

overhead. TA kite flown in any cross street from the Battery to the Harlem is in no danger of fouling upon anything except an occassional tree.

This is the happy result of burying electric wires in subways. The movement toward this end was the result of a purely aesthetic feeling. New York demanded that its avenus and streets be cleared of the pury obsymption to be cleared of the only obstruction to their beauty.

It cost millions to accomplish this

It cost millions to accomplish this end, but it was done. A firm stand on the part of the city authorities, sided by the legislation from Albany, was all that was necessary. The numerous electric companies, upon whom' fell eventually the entire expense, fought to a bitter end. The courts were invoked. The war was carried to the highest judicial authority in the state. But in the end the people won.

New York was the pioneer in this reform. She is the only city in the world which is practically entirely free from

which is practically entirely free from overhead wires. Her example is being followed by other cities on both sides of the Atlantic. There is scarcely a week when some delegation from an-other city is not in town studying her system.

Public clamor to put the wires underground began in this city as long ago as 1875, when a bill to that effect was introduced into the legislature. Expert testimony then was that electric currents could not be successfully operated underground, and the bill was defeated. It was not until 1884 that the continued demand on the part of the public again demand on the part of the public again resulted in legislation. In this year the legislature organized a commission and passed a new law directing electric companies operating wires in cities of half a million inhabitants or over to place their wires under the surface. place their wires under the surface.

This law was defective, since it put no power into the hands of any authority to enforce its execution. Later on laws were passed which gave power to the board of electrical control to make contracts with a company to build subways and to compel the electric companies to place their wires in these sub-

ways and to compel the electric companies to place their wires in these subways as fast as they were completed.

Experiments had been made in Philadelphia, Chicago and some other cities in the matter of burying wires. These experiments originated with the electrical companies, the cities permitting the companies to build whatever form of subways they desired. The board of electrical control of New York visited these cities and many others and examined every system that was in use. They were all defective in important particulars. As soon as it became generally known that New York was looking into the subject of sub-ways, inventors of patent sub-ways systems belooking into the subject of sub-ways, inventors of patent sub-way systems began to send in applications. The commission examined in all about 450 different systems, a few of which were in actual use in different parts of the country. They finally came to the conclusion that all were defective and adopted a system of sub-ways which is now general in New York, and which has been proved by practice to meet every demand made upon it. New York's system is not patented and every city which wishes is free to copy it. It is a complete, practical success. The placing of the wires in the sub-ways was not accomplished, however, without a struggle. The electrical com-

ways was not accomplished, however, without a struggle. The electrical companies, who had millions of dollars invested in overhead lines, refused to destroy this valuable property and to go to the enormous expense of placing their wires in the subways. The law, as finally amended, invested the mayor and the department of public works with the account of the subways. and the department of public works with the power of tearing down the overhead wires and poles of the companies wherever subways existed, thereby compelling the companies to enter the subways. The electrical companies fought this law to the last, when a final decision was rendered by the court of appeals against the companies, and the board of electrical control called upon the mayor to enforce it. Mayor A ram

appeals against the companies, and the board of electrical control called upon the mayor to enforce it. Mayor A ram S. Hewitt refused. It was not until Hugh J. Grant came into power in 1889 that the law was enforced. He organised a raid against the companies, and a large body of men, armed with axes, cut down the polies and paralyzed the business of the companies until they submitted to the exactions of the law and made use of the subways. Since then the companies have submitted as gracefully as they could to the requirements of the law.

The sub-way system in use in this city is exceedingly simple. Electric currents are divided into two classes—telephone, telegraph and signal wires on one hand, and electric light and power wires on the other. It was rightly conceived in the beginning by the commissioners that the high tension and low tension currents should not be run alongside of each other in the same trench. The first thing decided upon, therefore, was that the low tension wires should be placed upon one side of the street and the high tension upon the other. The sub-ways had to be laid very deep, on account of the multitude of sewer, gas, team and water mains which underlay every street. The sub-ways were laid under the road as near

the curb line as possible. Sometimes they had to go as deep as fifteen feet below the surface.

below the surface.

A subway in New York consists merely of a deep trench through which pass a number of iron pipes from two to three inches in diameter. These to these inches in diameter. These pipes are the receptacles of the cables. The pipes, which number in some cases as many as twenty-four in the trench, are laid in a bed of hydraulic cement concrete; each pipe is separated two or more inches from every other pipe. At every street crossing these trenches open into a manble, which may be en-

open into a manhole, which may be enopen into a mannote, which may be entered from the surface of the street. Through the pipes pass the cables of the various electrical companies. In the manholes the cables can be easily tapped when desired by the workmen of the various companies. In this way an electrical company, with headquarters down-town, can send any number ters down-town, can send any number of main lines of wire up-town through the snbways for as many miles as is de-sired. The subway company, which has built these subways at its own expense, rents the pipes to the electrical companies. The companies may hire as many pipes as they choose and may run through them whatever cables they run through them whatever cables they choose. The subway company makes its profits from the rentals. The electrical companies need only hire as many pipes as they actually need. The city is entirely independent. It cost the city nothing to have the subways laid and it profits the city nothing to have them occupied. The advantages to the city are manifold. Its streets are no longer unsightly. But this object has been gained at no expense whatever. Each pipe is able to carry one large

telephone or telegraph cable, or from two to three electric fight cables. A large telephone cable, sufficient to fill a single pipe, contains 104 wires. A telegraph cable contains from twenty-five to fifty wires. An electric cable nowadays contains but one conductor, coalsting of a number of wires wound together; but several electric cables may be contained in a single pipe. The telephone companies require more indibe contained in a single pipe. The telephone companies require more individual wires than all other electrical companies combined. They are, therefore, the best patrons of the subway company, and hire the largest number of pipes. The telegraph companies are next as patrons, and in the principal thoroughfares pay rental for half a dozen or more pipes. Next after these are the signal companies. The city is by law furnished with free use of such pipes as it requires for its fire and police wires. lice wires.

The question of distribution was a serious one with the board of electrical control. It was not until two years ago that the present system was perfected. As now arranged there has been laid a system of distributing ducts above the deep laid main line trenches. These deep laid main line trenches. These ducts are close to the surface, in many instances just beneath the cobble stones. They consist of from two to six iron pipes laid in hydraulic cement concrete, and opening into the same manholes, into which open the pipes of the main lines below. These distributing pipes are reached by hand holes at every building line. When a telephone company, for instance, wishes to make connections from its main line upon a Bertain block, it taps its main line in bertain block, it taps its main line in the nearest manhole and passes a wire up into one of these distributing pipes, and from this it sends wires into whatever building it desires upon that block. The same method is followed by the telegraph, signal and electric light companies. light companies.

Ight companies.

Distribution, without resorting to overhead wires in the street, is affected in several ways. Telephone wires, for instance, are run from the distributing ducts under the ground into the center of a block. They are there raised upon a pole, and from a pole are run into all buildings desired by back windows. Sometimes telephone and tele-graph wires are run from the distribut-ing pipes up to the top of the nearest ing pipes up to the top of the nearest building, and from there distributed overhead to all the buildings on the block. Electric wires are never run overheard. From the distributing pipes they are run into the lamp post, if the street is lighted by electricity. If the electric light is a private one the current is run into the building underground and trom there are to the light.

current is run into the building underground, and from there out to the light. All incandescent lights in buildings are connected with the current in the subway by underground wires.

What has been accomplished in the matter of sinking the wires in this city since the movement was first originated is shown by the report of the subway company for the year 1892. The company reports that forty-eight miles of trenches, containing 748 miles of pipes, have been laid for the telephone and telegraph companies of the city.

of trenches, containing 748 miles of pipes, have been laid for the telephone and telegraph companies of the city. What this means can be guessed when it is known that these 748 miles of open hold cables which contain from 25 to 104 wires apiece. For the electric lighting companies have been laid 78 miles of trenches, containing 605 miles of pipe. For the Edison company have been laid 170 miles of piping.

At the close of last year the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company reported that it had 28,191 miles of wire under ground; the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1,113 miles of wire under ground; the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1,113 miles of wire; the City Department, for fire and police wires, 677 miles; the United Electric and Power Company, 350 miles; the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company, 196 miles; the Thompson-Houston Company, 95 miles; the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, 120 miles, and the Edison Electric Lighting Company, 510 miles.

A Terrible Death.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- Harry Flamian, a staff worker at the World's Fair met a frightful death this afternoon. He had completed some decorations in the done of agricultural hall 180 feet high, and in a spirit of bravado made a slide of thirty feet down the sloping roof expecting to strike on the trough surrounding the base. He gained too much momentum and was precipitated momentum and was precipitated through the skylight to the roof 150 feet sheer down through air. He struck head first.

Only Right to Tell. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the emin-ent English Divine, writes:

"Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, December 10, 1888.

"I think it only right that I should tell you of how much use I find ALL-cock's Ponous PLASTERS in my family and among those to whom I have recommended them. I find them a very breastplate against colds and coughs."

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood polsom. Leading physicians prescribed medicine
after medicine, which I took without any relief.
I also tried mercurial and potash remedies,
with unsnocessful results, but which brought
on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that
made my life
one of agony.
After suffering
four years I gavo up p'l remedies and bogsin
using 5.8.8. After taking several bottles I
was entirely cured and able to resume work.

S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood
poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Spicific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DIED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Dennis Clooman Hanged at Pittaburgh. He Meets Death Firmly—His Crime Was Wife Murder.

Pittesuson, Pa., April 6 .- Dennis Cloonan, the wife murderer, was hanged in the jail yard here at 11:57 o'clock this morning. Cloonan's last night on earth was a peaceful one. He spent the early hours in prayer and at spent the early hours in prayer and at 11:30 retired, sleeping soundly until 5:30 this morning, when he arose and dressed. He was cheerful and said the sherid could not come for him too soon. At 9 o'clock he ate a hearty breakfast and after that spent the time until the hanging in prayer with his spiritual advisers. Fathers Griffin and Maloney. He displayed no fear or nervousness while on the way to the scaffold and as he mounted the steps he appeared to

while on the way to the scaffold and as he mounted the steps he appeared to be the coolest one in the party, his stoid face betraying not the slightest emotion. He made no speech and met death with the firm conviction that he was prepared to go before his Maker.

The crime for which Dennis Cloonan suffered the penalty of death was the murder of his wife on March 17 of last year. There was no apparent motive for the mitrder. Cloonan had been drinking heavily for several days and he came home on the evening of St. Patrick's Day in a very urly humor. He made some unreasonable demand of his wife, and upon her refusal to comply with it, he seized an ordinary wooden chair and struck her over the head, crushing her brains out. The unfortunate woman died in an hour.

Cloonan was put on trial for murder and was convicted two ments later.

fortunate woman died in an hour.

Clooman was put on trial for murder and was convicted two months later. His attorney then appealed to the supreme court, which body affirmed the decision of the lower court. Finally the case was presented to the pardon board. No error was shown in the trial in the lower court and no leniency was found by the pardon board. Cloonan himself felt no hope after his conviction.

For the past two weeks Fathers Griffin and Mahoney visited him daily and the sisters of mercy visited him also to pray and administer to him what con-fort they could. Cloonan's devotions occupied all his time and the only thing he rend was his prayer book. His tour sons visited him steadily during his confinement. When first committed

his confinement. When first committed the murderer weighed 200 pounds, and gained almost fifteen pounds during his confinement. He was a model prisoner and never disobeyed a rule. For the first time since his imprisonment he showed signs of emotion yesterday when he bade final adieux to his children. When he kissed his oldest and youngest sons for the last time his lips quivered and tears were in his eyes. He was always considered a sober man and it is said for seventoen years never missed a day as switchman for the Pennsylvania railroad at Seventeenth street.

Hanging at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 6,-Wm. Moore was banged at the county jail this morning at 10:09.

William Moors, (colored) aged 22 years, shot and killed his rival, Charles Madde, also colored, in this city, on September 16 last, during a jealous rage. Both men were suitors for the hand of Amelia Johnson, colored, and Madde's claim was recognized. Madde's claim was recognized.

Chicago's Water Supply.

LONDON, April 6 .- The special commissioners sent by the Lopdon Lancet to test the water supply of Chicago, with a view to the safety of the hoat of British people who will visit the World's Fair, state in their report that ill-informed rumor has magnified the faults of the supply, although some points, and especially the unscientific use of ice in cooling water, needs serious attention. They report that there use of ice in cooling water, needs serious attention. They report that there is every reason to hope that the exhibition will be carried out without the outbreak of an epidemic. The report is a long one and deals with the declinage and sewerage of Chicago, the city water works, the condition of the Chicago, river and of Lake Michigan and suntiating canerally. sanitation generally

Drowned in Charleston Harbor, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6 .- C. L. Martin, auditor of the Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, was ter & Northern Railroad Company, was drowned in the harbor yesterday afternoon. He, with Col. Knox Livingston, counsel of the road, were ont sailing in a small boat which was sailed by Frank Capers, colored. While off the battery a flaw of wind struck the boat and capsized it. Livingston and Capers were rescued by a passing tug. Martin was drowned before assistance could reach him.

Bestin, April 6 .- Chief Justice Cedorkanz, of Samos, has published in a Swedish newspaper a justification of his official conduct. He says the whole mostly of deserters from ships and other adventurers, who find it to their advantage to foment disorder. The consuls, he says, do not observe the Berlin treaty, and the tri-party in government has become a farce.

Great Work of Art Destroyed. Rome, April 6.—Tintoretto's famous

portrait of a Venetian nobleman in the palace of the domes, Venice, has been hacked to pieces. The portrait was valued at 300,000 francs. No clue to the identity of the man who mutilated the picture has been obtained.

Spreckels Buys a Coffee Plantation.

City of Mexico, April 6 .- The large coffee plantation near Cordoba, in the state of Vera Cruz, has deen purchased by Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar king, for \$100,000. He proposes to attract Americans with moderate capital into this lucrative business.

Iquique, April 6.—Telegrams received here regarding the situation in Chilo, state that yesterday's reports wore ex-aggrerated, and that martial law has not been proclaimed at Santiago.

HENRY SCHONNHAIS, foreman Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., uses Dr. Thomas Edectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, etc. It is the best.

Mothers' Recommendation.

Wothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children,—Centerville, South Dakota, Citisen, 60-cent bottle for sale by drugglats.

Daw

Our of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physi-cians prescribed, but without benefit, We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked im-provement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured,—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y. THE BOARDS OF HEALTH

Trying to Formulate a Pian for Inter-State Inspection New York, April 6.-The national

conference of state boards of health was continued to-day after the discussion of possible plans for securing a uniform system of inter-state inspection to be adopted in case of an epidemic

to be adopted in case of an epidemic of cholera this summer. A number of new representatives were present at to-day's conference.

President McCormick appointed a new committee to try and devise a plan to cover this very important point. The committee appointed yesterday failed to agree upon any practicable plan of inter-state inspection, and Dr. Lindsley, who opened the debate, expressed the view that no such plan was possible.

who opened the debate, expressed the view that no such plan was possible.

Dr. Vaughn expressed the view that if no general system of inter-state inspection could be devised, the work of the conference was a failure, as that was the one thing that had been hoped to be accomplished by the conference. He wished the national commission had not taken the entire matter in hand,

hand.

President McCormack left the chair to add the weight of his opinion to this view of the case. He said there was no doubt that if the cholera got past the seaboard stations there would be a removal of state quarantines, and that it rested larraly with the conference moval of state quarantines, and that it rested largely with the conference whether these efforts should be as haphazard as heretolore or whether some plan of co-operation with the marine hospital service could not be devised. He thought some general rule for interstate co-operation should be devised, and in case of deficiency in powers of states their efforts, which he should states their efforts might be supple mented by the marine hospital service. The members of the conference visited the New York quarantine station to-

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS' STRIKE The Men in High Glee-Mailing the Boy cott Circulars.

New York, April 6.-The locked-out clothing cutters and garment workers are exultant to-day over the legal de cision which they gained yesterday. The officers of the United Garment Workers of America remained up all night to address and mail 4,000 of the night to address and mail 4,000 of the beyoetting circulars which the Clothing Manufacturers' Association sought to have them enjoined from circulating. General Secretary Reichers, of the garment workers, said to-day that the men who had been locked out by the manufacturers were going to remain out on who had been locked out by the manufacturers were going to remain out on general principles until it is finally decided whether or not the union has a right to exist. A number of test cases are to be made by individual cutters against the firms for whom they worked. worked.

Mr. Reichers said that several of the

men had been selected to appear before a police justice and make complaints of conspiracy against their late employers and ask for warrants for their arrest.

Beware of Clutments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, man-ufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no morcury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Curo be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free

par Sold by Druggists, price 75c per

Rhenmatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheuma-tism, but it can be done if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be se the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day, and would insist on everyone who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

One Way To Be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the com-forts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight cold or cough prepare yourself and call at once on prepare yourself and call at once on the Logan Drug Co., sole agents, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German remedy, free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for coughs, colds, astima, con-sumption, and all diseases of the threat and lungs. Large sizes 50c.

Dorothy—"Did she marry for love?"
Prudence—"Yes, love of money."—New
York Herald.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate versal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Logan Drug Company, Druggists. Druggists.

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's is contained in letters from the medical profes cal profession speaking of its gratify.

ing results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypo-

phosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk. Prepared by Scott & Howns, N. Y. All draggists.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

\$1 00 PER YEAR.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Highly Digestible and Nutritious Van Houtens Cocoa

The Exquisite Natural Flavor is Fully Developed.

NO VANILLA USED to Cover Inferiority & Imperfection.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

IN THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.



DRY ITCHING SCALES THAT CRACKED AND POPPED OPEN.

LINDLEY, STEUBEN Co., N. Y., April 11, 1890. FOSTER, MILBURN & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOSTER, MILBURN & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—When about ten or twelve years old I was troubled with cracks across the palm of my left hand, and when they healed tha trouble to my head, and every winter it would come out as a sort of tetter and make scales all over my head. I have not been free from it a single winter since, but it was worse last winter-after I had the grippe, for then it came out in spots all over my body. I had a doctor examine me, and he told me that there was no cure for me. I got worse and worse. Scales would form over the sores and then dry out until they would crack and pop open, showing a watery matter. My skin was all like a dry wrapper. It felt as though it had dried on me. The scales were so bad that they would collect in the bed and have to be shaken out. It was about this time that I commenced using B. B. B. I was so bad that I was ashamed to take my hat off before a neighbor. I had used five bottles of another medicine without noticing any effect; but when I commenced to take B. B. B. the sores came out thicker than before, and they burned like fire; they were immense blotches of fire that would burn so I could not sleep. The way they burned and itched can not be told, and I hope no one else may ever know from experience. The only relief I could get was from washing the sores with some S. B. B.

I stuck to the medicine and was on the fourth bottle before I could see that I was really better, although I knew that it was better to get such rottenness out of my blood than to have it stay there. I did say once that I wished I had never

I stuck to the medicine and was on the fourth bottle before I could see that I was really better, although I knew that it was better to get such rottenness out of my blood than to have it stay there. I did say once that I wished I had never commenced taking B. B. B., but my wife encouraged me, and to-day I thank her for the advice, for I am in good health now, and I don't believe I everiwould have been with my blood in such a condition as it was.

My scalp now is clean and clear of all scales and tetter, and on my body there are only small spots to show where the sores were, and these spots are free from scales. I do not doubt but that the cure will be perfect.

I am now on the sixth bottle and will take more until every spot is gone. I firmly believe that Burdock Blood Bitters will cure the worst disorders of the blood, for such certainly was mine.

Chas Wingali

for Infants and Children.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that f recommend it as superior to any prescription snown to me." H. A. Archen, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supercrogation to endorse it. Few are the lutelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

Cantos Martin, D. D., New York City.

Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colle, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di gestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do o as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDER, M. D.,
"The Winthrop," 1:5th Street and 7th Ave. New York City

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.



ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies.



MANHOOD RESTORED The wooderful removed to come and propose discovered to work the wood will remove the guarantee to cure all pryons discover, such as week Memory.

BY OUR AND AFFER URBO. or refund the money. Circumstance before the control of th

FINANCIAL.

G. LAMB, President Jos, Seybold, Cashler, J. A. Jeffenson, Assistant Cashler,

Bank of Wheeling! CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN.

WHEELING, W. VA. DIRECTORS:

A. J. Clarke.

James Cumming
A. Reymann

Gibson Lamb. Interest paid on special deposits
Issues drafts on England Iroland and Scotland
myll JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Cashler.

CALL AND GET A

Nickel Plated Savings Bank

--- AT THE ---

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.'s, 1315 MARKET STREET.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

WILLIAM ISSTT. President WILLIAM IS SINTSON Vice President Drafts ou England Ireland France and Garmany.

DIRECTORS: William A. Isett
J. A. Miller.
F. M. Atkinson.
Henry Spøjer.
Jacob C. Thomas.

Kt. DIRECTORS:
Mortimer Pollock.
Milliam R. Simpson.
John K. Botsford.
Victor Rosenbarg.
F. P. JEPSON, Cashler.

EXCHANGE BANK

CAPITAL \$200,000. J. N. VANCE President.

DIRECTORS:

J. N. Vanca. George & Stifat.

J. M. Brown. William Ellingham.

L. a. Delaplata. A. W. Kolly?

Drafts issued on England Irelan I. Scotland and all points in Europe.

JOHN J. JONIS Cashler.

PROMINENT MEN

West Virginia.

ABOOK OF 1,050 PAGES

With 200 Wood Cuts and Biographics of the

LEADING MEN OF WEST VA

This volume also contains 150 pages of West Virginia facts and statistics.

It gives the result of every election since the organization of the State.

It is the most valuable book ever published in West Vir-

PRICE

or sanda dema

Intelligencer Publishing Co.,

WHEELING, W. VA. do20 DA *